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STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MARINE BANK, located at Chicago, Illinois, as they appeared on the 1st day of January, 1856. LIABILITIES. ASSETS. Capital stock paid in, ... $100,000.00 Bills in circulation, ... 100,000.00 Deposits, ... 19,000.00 Bills and notes discounted, ... $200,000.00 Bonds and mortgages, ... 3,000.00 Real estate, ... 2,000.00 Stocks, ... 1,000.00 Specie, ... 5,000.00 Bills of solvent banks, ... 10,000.00 Due from solvent banks, ... 78,000.00 Total, ... $219,000.00 Total, ... $219,000.00 Amount of securities for circulation, ... $100,000.00 Amount of bills in circulation, ... 100,000.00 Excess of bonds on hand, ... $ 3,000.00 Excess of bills in circulation, ... 97,000.00 Amount of specie on hand, ... $ 5,000.00 Amount of liabilities to be met, ... 119,000.00 Deficiency of specie, ... $114,000.00 STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. COUNTY OF COOK, } I, YOUNG SCAMMON, President, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of January, A. D. 1856. [SEAL.] DANIEL CRAFTS, Notary Public. apr1,56-ly

TAKE NOTICE. The New York Tea Store IS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, at the Old Stand, 104 Randolph st., (Warner's Hall), where can be found at all times a choice selection of Teas, fresh from the importers, which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Also, Fresh Roasted and Ground Coffees and Ground Spices of superior quality. apr1,56-ly E. A. FAIRMAN.

Spring Bonnets, Ribbons, &c. AT NO. 87 LAKE STREET, IN TREMONT HOUSE. THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE in informing the Ladies of Chicago and every other part of the country, that she has just received from the East a large and splendid assortment of Spring Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Sleeves, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, Sun Shades, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, which she will sell at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves. apr1,56-ly

Banking.

FISHER, DENNY & CO., No. 4 Janette Court, WALL STREET, NEW YORK. Commission Brokers & Bankers, BUY AND SELL RAILROAD STOCKS, Bonds, Land Warrants and Scrip, Exchange, Gold, Foreign Coin, and Railroad Securities generally. Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Deposits. apr1,56-ly

CULBERTSON & REED, BANKERS, IOWA CITY, IOWA. Negotiate Orange Adams, Bay, Chicago, Illinois. apr1,56-ly

Banking and Loan Office of E. Aiken, No. 6 CLARK STREET. BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED, and Negotiated, and Money Loaned on City and Country Security. apr1,56-ly

THE LOANS OF ANY AMOUNT NEGOTIATED on favorable terms. apr1,56-ly

Janesville City Bank, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN. THIS ASSOCIATION, ORGANIZED UNDER the General Banking Law of the State, continues to transact a General Banking Business at its deposit rooms. Interest allowed, and collections promptly remitted at all times, at current rates of exchange, without charge. apr1,56-ly

HENRY S. BREWSTER, President. SAMUEL LIGHTBODY, Vice President. JOSIAH T. WRIGHT, Cashier.

REFER TO Pelatiah Rich and John Thompson, New York City. Old Bank, Boston. Merchants' Bank, Providence, R. I. Exchange Bank, R. E. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill. Lyons & Montgomery, St. Louis, Mo. Andrews & Bridgeman, Cincinnati, Ohio. apr1,56-ly

CHAPMAN & THORP, Bankers and Land Agents, CLINTON, IOWA. N. C. CHAPMAN. JOS. G. THORP.

COLLECTIONS & REMITTANCES MADE at current rates of exchange; and Land Warrants, Scrip, Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold. Land Warrants located in any part of the United States. Interest paid on Deposits. apr1,56-ly

Exchange on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Milwaukie, Buffalo, Albany, Troy, Rochester, Utica, Syracuse, Oswego, Auburn, Cleveland, Columbus, Sandusky, Dayton, Zanesville, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, Ky., Nashville, Memphis, Natchez, New Orleans, Galena, Dubuque, Davenport, Iowa City, Keokuk, Burlington, Fort Madison, Muscatine, Iowa, Alton, Springfield, Peoria, Bloomington, Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island, Ill's, St. Louis, Mo., Madison, Milwaukie, Racine, Janesville, Wis., Detroit, Mich., Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, C. W. apr1,56-ly

FLETCHER & WILSON PRODUCE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, also Dealers in Lard, Tallow, Hides, Furs, Oil, Grain, and all kinds of Produce. Nos. 122 and 124 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. apr1,56-ly

Liberal Advances on Produce for sale in the city or Eastern markets. apr1,56-ly

J. BONHAM & CO. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in Lumber, Lath and Shingles, Nos. 1 and 2 Rialto Block, Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Particular attention given to consignments of Produce and Lumber. Orders for the purchase and sale of Lumber promptly attended to. Refer to Messrs. Wright, Medill & Co., Chicago Tribune; Messrs. Bonham & Co., St. Louis, Mo. apr1,56-ly

SHEL. BISCH. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Chicago. HAVING TAKEN AN OFFICE ON THE corner of South Water and Michigan Avenue, will receive promptly to the Consignments of Produce entrusted to us. apr1,56-ly

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J. M. ADDITON, BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, 93 Clark street, Chicago,

DAILY TRIBUNE.

ESTABLISHED BY
WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO.,
No. 84 CLARK STREET.

J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Friday Morning ..... April 25, 1856.

Letter from Washington.

We publish in another column, a letter from a valued friend, an Illinoisian, now in Washington. His estimate of the proper qualifications of a Congressman is not such as will commend itself to non-resistants; but we do not know that he is to be blamed for being provoked into the avowal of such an opinion as he expresses in the letter which we print. Less talk and more pluck would now serve the good cause most effectually.

A New Candidate.

The quiet names at Washington say that the name of Wm. Allen, the great South Carolina shareholder is talked of for President, as a candidate of the Ros-shin democrats, as a compromise between, Pierce, Hunter, Buchanan and Douglas. The vote which he commanded during the contest of Speaker, and his personal acceptability in the House, have inspired no small confidence that he might be able to concentrate that feeling of harmony which seems more essential do not seem likely to accomplish. Besides, he is very rich and would "shell out" liberally, which he could well afford, having a thousand men and women at work for him, whom he pays no wages, and retains their services by the persuasion of the lash.

United States Senate.

The Senate was moved on the 14th. Harlan of Iowa, presented the petition and affidavit of Gen. Land asking forth the facts in regard to the Kansas Legislative Memorial, so chiefly withdrawn by Gen. Cass. A debate of five hours ensued—spicy and sharp. Senators Wade, Hale and Wilson spoke for Freedom and Kansas; Pugh, Stuart and Douglas against. The Illinois Senator was personal and bitter—"nasty" as parties. It is not the way to win—to command respect—but it is no way, yer. Hale was pointed and telling; Wade, strong; Wilson terse and vigorous. But the mind of the Senate was made up and would not tolerate long discussion; it refused to receive Gen Lane's petition by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clayton, Dodge, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Iverson, James, Jones (Iowa), Jones (Tenn.) Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Stewart, Toombs, Toucey, Waller, Wright, Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bingham, Bigler, Chandler, Durkee, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Seward, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

Governor Johnson of Pennsylvania.

The name of Governor Johnson of Pennsylvania, is mentioned as a candidate for Vice-President, on the Anti-Nebraska ticket. His friends claim that, with Fremont for President, and Johnson for Vice-President, Pennsylvania can be carried against the Cincinnati nominee of the Old Democracy. With Pennsylvania for the Republican candidates, their election may be considered certain. With it against them, their chances are not flattering.

Direct Communication with Kansas.

We were waited upon yesterday by a Committee from Kansas, who have been shopping for the last week in Alton and St. Louis, and who are laboring to get a direct connection with the Free States by steamboats on the Missouri, and that without visiting St. Louis. They claim that St. Louis is out of their way, better than twenty miles south of the direct line of travel, and that passengers and freight are compelled to pass twice over this distance; at the sacrifice of time and money, and that without any commensurate advantage. They propose that steamers plying on the Missouri be invited to stop at Alton on their upward and downward trip, and that a public hack—those which will give pr tection to the persons and property of emigrants on board—and stopping at such port, shall receive the patronage of Kansas settlers and friends.

G. W. Brown, Esq., Editor of the Kansas *Herald of Freedom*, is a member of the Committee; and is deeply enlisted in favor of the enterprise. He is stopping at the Briggs House, with the other members of the Committee.

South Carolina—Her Democratic Basis.

With a population of 594,398, there are 257,031 slaves—the slaves being a majority of 59,678 over the nominally free white and black. Can it properly be called a Republic when an aristocracy of the people are slaves? Are their statement documents, when they so regulated the politics of their state as to keep more than half their population in the most degraded and abject vassalage? Pshaw!—out upon such republicanism—such democracy.

But, the Charleston Standard is out of the question, let us look at their State government to find, if we can, whether there be anything like true republicanism among them.

The Districts of Charleston and Colleton; with a free white population of only 26,793, sends to the Senate thirteen members, equal to the number of Senators from the thirteen districts of Union, Chester, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Marion, York, Chesterfield, Anderson, Greenville, Henry, Spartanburg, and Pickens, with a white free population of 130,355, which is more than half the white population of the whole State. The Representatives with a white basis Two districts are capable of successfully resisting any demand of the majority of the voters of the whole State, however oppressive its rational.

Take another view. The six districts of Georgetown, Beaufort, Colleton, Charleston, Sumpter and Orangeburg, with a white population of 130,355, send twenty-three members to the State Legislature. The other twenty-three districts of the State, with a white population of 309,561, and only twenty-two Senators. If that is not democratic, then what is it? The forty-nine thousand five hundred and three, because they have a slave more, must be the political masters of the two hundred and nine thousand five hundred and eighty-one, who have but few human chattels. This is surely enough to prove how utterly unfounded is the claim of South Carolina to the name of a republican State. What legislation can be had if the commercial branch of the legislature refuse its concurrence, and what can be done in that Senate to prevent the overbearing majority from grinding the face of the non-slaveholding white population as well as trampling into the dust all the manhood of the black?

But perhaps the reader may think there is something in the other branch of the Legislature sufficiently powerful to counteract the slaveholding influence of the Senate. Let us see, therefore, how the matter stands in the House of Representatives.

The eleven strongest slave Districts of Georgetown, Beaufort, Colleton, Charleston, Sumpter, Williamsburg, Kershaw, Richland, Orangeburg, Fairfield, and Newberry, have a population of whites numbering only 77,859, yet they send to the Legislature sixty-four Representatives, whilst the other eighteen Districts, with a white population of 181,145, send only sixty.

The Ohio Tornado.

The Ohio papers come to us filled with details of the destruction of life and property occasioned by the great tornado of the 13th inst. Its course was nearly east and west, and passed over a tract of country six miles wide, and more than 100 in length. The ascertained damage is put down at more than One a quarter of a million of dollars. An eye witness describes the scene at Salem, Ohio. He says:

"The destruction of property is immense in this region, and will probably reach above fifty thousand dollars. Buildings were blown down or unroofed, forests leveled, and many horses and cattle were killed. The storm traveled a little south of east, leaving desolation and ruin in its wake. The elements seem to have gone wild, and literally tortured and hurt. Like a rod in the grasp of a giant. For from five to ten minutes the air was full of bricks, limbs of trees, boards, shingles, and rails, and the very earth itself seemed to tremble before the fury of the elements. It was really a sublime spectacle. The blackness of nature, the clouds black as midnight, shrouding the earth in darkness, rushing onward, driven like mad before the lurking gale, and lit up at short intervals with the vivid glare of lightening.

ASKED FOR PRECEDENT.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that the name of WILLIAM ALLEN, of South Carolina, is seriously suggested as a proper one to be presented at the Cincinnati Pro-Slavery Convention for President, as a compromise between all the extremes. As Mr. Allen is one of the largest shareholders in the country, the suggestion is not unwise. The Boston Bulletin would go for him *en masse*.

☞ The *Baltimore Sun* Sentinel, (K. N.)-ishly upon the American party of the Southern States to hold a Convention at Nashville, Tenn., on the 4th day of *July* next, and place before the country such men as John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and *Sire* Clemens, of Alabama.

☞ If you whistle in a printing office and the compositors tell you to whistle louder, don't you do it.

"Free Soil South"—"Abolitionism"—"What Next Do?"

These are the headings of leading Southern Journals in reviewing the address of the special committee appointed at the Cincinnati (O. C.) meeting. That address is specious and bold, though disputed in important points, and controverted in detail. Speaking of Abolitionism (which means all who do not adopt the Carolina views) it says:

"A parent of this kind depends solely on success for its prestige. In it self, it presents no inherent or organized good. Already over half a century old, it has never had a single representative in Congress, by our united efforts, sent to the Senate or House of Congress a single Anti-Slavery man. Defeated on the plains of Kansas, and in the territory through the Northern States; and with a party in the latter, which, in the Presidential election of 1852, could not carry a single State, and in the Congressional election of 1854, could only carry a few districts in a few States, and in these districts, by a combination with the Democracy, enable right men to be elected, it is evident that the Constitution and the Union are not in danger from Abolitionism, that is of naturally or defeat) will be a source of strength to the Union and dangers."

The above extract evolves the following group of ideas, among others, viz: That Abolition is universally weak, its power chiefly in prestige of success. Its prestige can be dissipated by defeat in Kansas. Defeat in Kansas may prostrate Abolition at home, repel political ambition from its falling fortunes, dispel the illusion of its invincibility, enable right reason and continue in civil affairs to resume their constitutional sway, and peace and the constitution be then protected.

The question discussed in these leading Southern Journals is, whether these conclusions are correct. All of them concur in this, that the prestige of success will "conquer abolition." "We exist success" say they; "victory—triumph, in Kansas; then, that the languid pulse of the South may be stimulated and quickened—that the people of the South may, in their first act of manly and practical resistance, acquire the prestige of future successes, and in the only way that success is possible."

But correspondents and editors protest against undervaling the strength of the foe. Some of them writhe for the Charleston *Mercury* as follows:

"We point to the history of Abolition both in Europe and America, to prove, what I believe to be true, that no party has ever swept over the face of the land more rapidly, which has given such indications of the want of moral power and strength, or that has gained so many victories over its opponents—over the established orders of society and civilization, with or without resistance. The whole history of the rise and progress of Abolition in the United States and Empires,—to the Abolition party of the North.

And what are these victories? The first among them is the suppression of the African slave trade, and the passage of the Ordinance of 1787? The one is declared to be the creature of the other. Two pounds were invested in the traffic; the Atlantic Ocean was whitened with the sails of slavers;—the crusade began, and "the Abolitionists triumphed." The nobility and capital, combined to defeat them; but in vain. Parliament tried to overcome them; but was itself overcome. Then followed the French Revolution, with its bloody and irreligious look, and the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 "their work wholly." Hear the Charleston *Mercury*:

"The Abolitionists were but few in number, and had but little political or social influence in the ranks of England. They were opposed and defeated by all the political and influential party in the country. Their principal capital could bring to bear against them was the sympathy of the fanatical and the weak-minded. They were laughed at and scorned by all the great men of the English people, as we have seen repeated in our own times, and for half a century after the Abolitionists had at the even tenor of their way, endured with patience the reproaches which were showered upon them by their heads. They braved the stage of persecution which broke over them, and the more formidable and dangerous one of neglect. Their numbers and power increased. They sent one of the ablest of the English statesmen to the head of the French revolution. The immortal Lafayette and his Marylanders, Abraham the elder, and other leaders of the revolution, were all Abolitionists, and in the end the Ordinance of 1787 was the immediate effect of the labors of the Abolitionists of the United States.

But what alarms this class is, that these London Abolitionists, once victorious, elevated the black flag, announced their intention to divorce the British Government from all responsibility for the existence of slavery in the world, and to give to the negro full rights of citizenship, and a right to the soil of armies or navies, demolished four hundred millions of property, and compelled the Parliament of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, to abolish slavery over the British Empire. "That is the precedent for the United States," says the Southerners. Hear again the Charleston *Mercury* on this point:

"Even that London Committee of Abolitionists free negroes has established in Sierra Leone, in Africa, has failed. Not one of the whole number, we believe, to abolish it in all her dominions, save her West India possessions, in a stipulated number of years, has succeeded in carrying out the idea. The last attempt in service of the old thirteen United States, where popular States are now seeking the same experiment, is the Liberia scheme, which has exhausted the means of the Union, and capable of being carried out only by the most liberal and private aid. It has been doubtful in Mexico, in all the States of South America, and it is doubtful now, and in many of the isles of the sea. In order to form a right conception of the victories which Abolition has won, we must look at their success in the Old World, and not at the world-wide area of Slavery in the New. Abolition has not made a single step at its commencement area now. It exists in the Southern States of this Union, in the Spanish West Indies, in Brazil, and throughout all Africa where it exists. It may, we think, be safely asserted, that the Slave Trade was never more extensively carried on in the world, and scourged the nations of the earth with his rod of his power, has effected such vast results, and that the Slave population was never more and organism of society, as Abolition has already done in the United States and Empires,—as the Abolition party has done in the United States, can be considered their friends of the press will have the pleasure of announcing, within a few days, the success of their mission. They have already found one answer which is ready to visit Alton, both on its upward and downward trip, to take on board and discharge freight and passengers, and have the assurance that there will be no difficulty in finding others to undertake the enterprise.

The Committee would be pleased to have an interview with your leading business men, and think—could they do so—they would be able to convince them that they are deeply interested in the success of the project. Whilst Chicago is extending her railroads in all directions, and is putting forth every laudable exertion to secure the commerce of the Great West, we invite her to cast her eye towards Kansas, which is now peopled with 20,000 Yankees—in one and a half years only from the time the Territory was first opened to settlement—and which, notwithstanding it has been and may continue to be the theatre of excitement and political and social divisions, has a destiny before it, second in importance to no State now a member of the federal Union.

The Committee are not without hope, that in view of the magnitude of the project which they have been commissioned to carry into execution, and its bearings on the commercial world—perhaps for centuries—they may be enabled to enlist the sympathies of your citizens in favor of the enterprise, and that results the most beneficial to the country, and particularly to Kansas and Chicago, may be the consequence.

Very truly,
G. W. BROWN.

Letter from Kansas.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
TOPEKA, K. T., April 9, 1856.

In my last (which has not arrived, and probably will not) I gave you some account of the physical character, soil, productions, &c., of Kansas. A fortnight's additional travel has convinced me that, in addition to its splendid agricultural resources, Kansas will be well supplied with coal and iron. Coal underlies nearly all Eastern Kansas, though the deposits are not sufficiently heavy at the surface to be made the basis of extensive mining. Still, the presence of coal upon almost every section of land, will be of very great value in furnishing a cheap and convenient fuel.

I have seen several fields of winter wheat, which are looking finely. The small grains and grasses will succeed admirably. People are everywhere busy preparing for planting, which in some here from the 15th of April to the middle of June, or even later. The great range of the planting season, and indeed of the whole season during which the ground may be worked, is the great advantage of this climate. Poor men come here in May, and take a bare piece of prairie land, and raise enough the first year to supply their families and stock with food for the whole succeeding season. The lands are being rapidly surveyed, and the difficulties arising from conflicting claims adjusted. The sections are already subdivided 40 or 80 miles back from the Missouri river, so that permanent improvements may be made and sold with safety. The land is much lower cheaply that in any other country I have ever seen. There are no marshes nor inland lakes, and the valleys or the dividing ridges always furnish a natural road, which can be followed for great distances.

The political condition of the territory is apparently very quiet. The Free State men are at work perfecting the organization of their government. The Committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the returns of the late election, in all cases of a doubtful character, have laid out and assigned the work to sub-committees, and separated to meet again in June, and review the whole before submitting their report to the Legislature, which assembles in July. The members of the Committee are men of a high order of ability and standing worth—not professional politicians, but fresh from the body of the people. They will not fail to perform their duty faithfully and thoroughly, and to the spirit which animates the heroes of the territory of Kansas. This will probably be enacted and put in force as far as possible, immediately. *This is no farce.* The people are calm and determined. They will do all they honorably can to avoid a collision, but they are also bent, with iron resolution to ignore the legality and binding force of the imported Legislature and its enactments, and to act as though it had no existence. Governor Shannon has left the territory, and will probably not return. I have traveled over all the settled portions of the Territory and mingled with the people indiscriminately, and I have not met but one free-striker of the most rabid pro-slavery stamp, who was not disposed to treat me with courtesy and respect. Even the most violent are Free State men. The opposition, leaving out the mercenary Hessians who have been saddled upon the people by the Federal Government, are far beneath contempt. There is not character or ability enough in the whole of it to fill, decently, the offices of any one town in Illinois. The Free State men have not merely a majority of all the voters, but they have nineteen-twentieths of all the moral ability, and the property of Kansas. The Free State party includes men of every shade of political faith, though I think it contains very few men who have ever been professional abolitionists; and one is surprised to find among the most active and influential supporters Southern men, who came into the Territory to vote for Slavery, but whom association with the emigrants of the North has worked an entire reformation of sentiment with reference to slavery, and to the material prosperity of the future State of Kansas. Many of the noblest and bravest defenders of our Free State cause are Southern men. *Per contra*, we find officers appointed by the present corrupt and rotten Administration, who lurked the border, claim nativity in the North.

The bogus Legislature, elected by the Missouri dersite from their own number, considering Kansas simply a Missouri county, passed the infamous Code of that State for its government. This code was highly economical, as it saved time, and the officers who were to execute it were already familiar with its provisions. They added to the original the outrageous provisions, which have been everywhere published, making it a penal offense in the Free State men, and crush out all thought and speech which does not square with their rather peculiar views of things. They have divided the Territory into counties, and in these they have organized the usual machinery of the United States, where popular States are now being enacted in the midst of the old thirteen. Each county is rich in the elements which enter into the support and maintenance of human life, and capable of supporting a dense population. Immigration is rapid. It has been doubled in Mexico, in all the States of South America, and it is believed that it will be in many of the isles of the sea. In order to form a right conception of the victories which Abolition has won, we must look at their success in the Old World, and not at the world-wide area of Slavery in the New. Abolition has not made a single step at its commencement area now. It exists in the Southern States of this Union, in the Spanish West Indies, in Brazil, and throughout all Africa where it exists. It may, we think, be safely asserted, that the Slave Trade was never more extensively carried on in the world, and scourged the nations of the earth with his rod of his power, has effected such vast results, and that the Slave population was never more and organism of society, as Abolition has already done in the United States and Empires,—as the Abolition party has done in the United States, can be considered their friends of the press will have the pleasure of announcing, within a few days, the success of their mission. They have already found one answer which is ready to visit Alton, both on its upward and downward trip, to take on board and discharge freight and passengers, and have the assurance that there will be no difficulty in finding others to undertake the enterprise.

The Committee would be pleased to have an interview with your leading business men, and think—could they do so—they would be able to convince them that they are deeply interested in the success of the project. Whilst Chicago is extending her railroads in all directions, and is putting forth every laudable exertion to secure the commerce of the Great West, we invite her to cast her eye towards Kansas, which is

OSCEOLA, Ill., April 17, 1856.

ED. TRIBUNE:—I observed an editorial in your journal, a few days ago, in regard to the movement in Kansas to open a communication direct with the people of this State, at Alton, with the view of sending to Kansas-bound emigrants and their freight an uninterrupted passage up the Missouri river. You appeared to think the result of the late election in St. Louis had secured to us all we could desire; and that, in future, the said property would be safe in transit through Missouri.

Allow me, gentlemen, as a member of the Kansas Committee, and a resident of that distructed country for the last year and a half, to assure you that I have no hope of securing relief from St. Louis; on the contrary, when their Committee of Committees was appealed to by many of the leading mercantile houses in Kansas to join in a protest against further invasion of our Territory by armed bands from their State, instead of giving the subject a respectful consideration, it was silently passed over as unworthy of their notice.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has been faithful in its protestations against those outrages, and the *Evening News*, I believe, has showed the natural effects of such conveyance on that city; but we have no assurance that those journals reflect, to any very considerable extent, the views of persons connected with their commercial transactions. Violence continues! *Robberies* are perpetrated along the Missouri in open day! and travelers, for daring to differ in opinion with the people who inhabit its banks, are subjected to insult and violence, and in some instances have little more than escaped with their lives.

It is reported that all is now quiet, and yet but this morning I met two gentlemen in your city—one an acquaintance of mine from Lawrence, with his wife, who were rudely thrust from a boat at Independence, Mo., and again at Jefferson City, the capital of the State, and all because he claimed and exercised the rights of a freeman, and dared to express himself in favor of freedom in Kansas.

The Kansas Committee, who were deputed to visit Alton, Chicago, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, with a view of securing safety to travelers and goods on the Western waters, have spent several days with the business men of Alton, and met them in council. They find the project more feasible than they dared hope; and are confident their friends of the press will have the pleasure of announcing, within a few days, the success of their mission. They have already found one answer which is ready to visit Alton, both on its upward and downward trip, to take on board and discharge freight and passengers, and have the assurance that there will be no difficulty in finding others to undertake the enterprise.

The Committee would be pleased to have an interview with your leading business men, and think—could they do so—they would be able to convince them that they are deeply interested in the success of the project. Whilst Chicago is extending her railroads in all directions, and is putting forth every laudable exertion to secure the commerce of the Great West, we invite her to cast her eye towards Kansas, which is

An Acknowledgment.

The Richmond *Enquirer* acknowledges that the doctrines now held by the South are new, and claims that the National Democracy has and does acknowledge them. It relies on the Compromise of '52, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in proof, and says:

"The Missouri Compromise was an act of wanton insult and aggression on the part of the North. Its repeal tends to redress aggression and to restore the state equality. The South once brought her own institutions wrongful and inexpedient. It thinks so no longer—and will insist that they shall be protected and extended by the arm of the Federal Government, equally with the institutions of the North.

"The ground the Democracy now takes may be new, but it is just submission to insult, injustice and injury, has given no right to the North to continue and to repeat its aggressions. Many good honest people at the North have been so accustomed to see us wronged and down-trodden, that they had learned to believe that it was right for them to oppress, and our duty to submit to oppression. If they will look carefully to the contest now waging between parties, they will see that the conservative Democracy only seeks to restore and preserve State rights, while the Black Republicans of the North and the Know Nothings of the South, as well as of the North, are resolved to restore the Missouri Compromise, or to enact some law that will deprive the South of equality of rights, and brand her institutions with the stigma of inferiority."

FROM KANSAS.—Prof. Daniels of Wisconsin, who has written several valuable and interesting letters from Kansas for the *Tribune*, (one of which we publish this morning,) returned on Tuesday evening, having been only three days and a half from Leavenworth to Chicago. He says the Free Staters convene at Kansas City, all in fine health and spirits. He also met Gov. Robinson in St. Louis, who has probably arrived ere this in the Territory. Prof. D. has traveled 600 miles in all the settled portions of Kansas, in behalf of the Wisconsin Aid Society, and will make his report and address the people of this State on the subject. The enlightened Free States are now fast pouring their emigration into Kansas. Mr. Daniels' exertions will be followed by unsolicited effects in the cause. We trust we shall hear him in Chicago before the Wisconsin colony starts.

Letter from an Illinoisan in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1856.

I was in the gallery of the Senate yesterday, during the memorable debate between the Senators of the North and the South, upon the Kansas Memorial; and as many of our Illinois politicians are in the habit of representing that Southern Senators are the very pinks of courtesy as well as hospitality, I wished for them also to be present, if only for the purpose of being undeceived. If the South has ever been represented by manliness and chivalry, the race of Senators professing those qualities has died out, and new men have taken seats that they do not much honor. But I was not so much surprised at the unmerited insolence and unconcealed vulgarity, of Southern gentlemen as I was at the mental way in which this insolence and vulgarity were initiated with exaggerations by men of the North. My notions of the influence of Slavery and the license of the passions allowed in plantation life, long ago logically led me to distrust any praise of the chivalry; but I confess, with shame and grief, that I was not prepared for the manifestations that I then witnessed. It is not enough to say that the debate on the part of the Southern men was shallow in argument and flippant in manner; it was an outburst of arrogance of a tyrannical and cruel temper that seemed to think the power to take no other vengeance than that embodied in words on the unresisting gentlemen who have the audacity to differ with the moral teachings and economical notions so much in vogue south of Mason's & Dixon's. Of the dirt-eaters from the North, Mr. Douglas is at all times pre-eminent. Though at this moment he is said to come fully up to that *d'hoguè* standard which he and his friends doubtless regard as the perfection of argument and elocution. He did not howl louder than usual, did not imitate more closely than in his wont on ordinary occasions the air, attitude and gestures of the promising youth who said, *"I've learned to be a better boy, or die,"* and he did not wind up with his usual stump speech. Mr. Douglas seems to be, if not subdued, at least held in check by his colleague, Judge Trumbull, who is always in his place and always armed and ready to resist and attack. The Little Giant's experience with the Judge is not very encouraging for a second assault. On this occasion the Judge dipped in sparingly, but then with a logical keenness and thorough acquaintance with the facts that told upon his hearers. His manner is in delightful contrast with Douglas'. The one is mild and gentlemanly, always argumentative and clear and wholly without rant or bluster. What Douglas is and how he will receive grants of land for their military services.

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"During the day the Commanders-in-Chief of the English and Sardinian armies came officially to offer me their congratulations.

"There have been illuminations in the camp, and the Russians illuminated their line on the Inkerman."

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The Peace Congress met again on Thursday, the 27th ultimo, all the members being present. It is said that the deliberations were important, and it was confidently believed that the treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday, the 29th of March—the day the *Constitutionel* stated.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says the Court traditions have been ordered to be in readiness for Saturday evening, but not definitely—other papers say Sunday; others, one day next week; but all agree that it will be early. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* had stated that the diplomatic difficulty was on the point of being settled. It will be remembered that on Saturday, the 22d, the Plenipotentiaries assembled, with the expectation of that day terminating their labors. It is reported that the affair was fully arranged, the business was concluded, and that he ordered the guns of the Invalides to announce the conclusion of peace at noon next morning, but *Dieu* was being celebrated for the birth of his son.

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House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, asked leave to submit a resolution closing the present session of to-morrow on the 4th of July.

Mr. Matthews, of Maine, said this measure was intended to smother the Kansas investigation.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving the resolution, by a vote of 85 against 57; two-thirds being necessary to suspend the rules.

GREAT GUN WOMAN FOR RACE MAY.

Mr. Hall asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of an amendment by Congress of a law prohibiting under appropriate penalties any person married, and having a husband or wife living, from contracting and consolidating with another within any Territory of the United States, any thing in any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The reading of the resolution caused a great deal of laughter.

Mr. Orr—Object for the benefit of my neighbor, (referring to Mr. Bernhisel).

Renewed laughter followed this sally.

Mr. Hall—Is there a law in that Territory permitting a woman to have more than one husband?

Ha! ha! ha! from all parts of the House.

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The advices from the Crimea are to the 13th ult. The health of the French army was much improved. Several configurations had occurred at Eupatoria. Ten thousand English troops are in the London *Times*.

General Marmora has left Constantinople for the Crimea. The Polish General Zamoyski had arrived at Constantinople. An English fleet was expected at Malta. The weather in the Crimea continued stormy.

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There is no excitement whatever with regard to the difficulties with America. Interest in the subject is almost extinct, although the papers continue to discuss the subject. A writer, in the London *Times*, in the course of a long article, says that the deliberations were important, and it was confidently believed that the treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday, the 29th of March—the day the *Constitutionel* stated.

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RAILED OUT.—Garland, the defaulting Treasurer of New Orleans has been released from prison under bail of $48,000 for his appearance at trial.

FIRST WISCONSIN DISPATCHED BY PAIR.—We learn from the Porter City *Badger State* that the greater portion of the buildings of all Fox Wisconsin were destroyed by fire last week. The buildings were occupied by private families, and considerable household property was lost.

LATEST NEWS.

BY
TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

ARRIVAL of the
STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Treaty of Peace Signed.

SEBASTOPOL UNTAKEN.

NEW YORK, April 17—P. M.

The *Baltic* arrived at 11 o'clock. The treaty of peace was signed on Sunday, March 30th. Ratifications cannot be exchanged in less than four weeks. Consols advanced to 93 Liverpool dull but not lower.

LONDON, April 2.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday announced that, by a special decree, the award of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred on Welewski and Baron Bourgenay, and the Baron B. is raised to the dignity of Senator. Official journals also announces the Emperor's decision that the soldiers of the class of 1845, who have been retained until this time under the military banners, shall be restored to their homes.

Orders for the immediate exception of the will of the Emperor have already been issued by Minister of War. The official announcement of the conclusion of Peace was made to the Senate and the Corps Legislatif, on Monday. In the words previously employed to announce the fact in the *Moniteur*. To this proclamation the Minister of State added—the Emperor was charged to bring the fact to your knowledge, to thank you for the support you have always afforded, which, with the admirable devotedness the Allied forces have contributed to the glorious issue of the War—to Peace.

It has already been stated that the members of the Conference would meet to perfect a number of secondary arrangements essential to the new state of feiations to be established in the East. *Le Nord* says the organization of the Principalities is one of these reserved subjects, and the *Debats* points out as another the special regulation necessary for the free navigation of the Danube.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday.—*Affri* Bey embarked last night from this port, bearing the treaty to Constantinople for the ratification of the Sultan. A French officer of rank also embarked on a special mission to the Sultan from the Emperor of the French.

Admiral Symonds died on his passage from Marseilles.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—The announcement of the conclusion of peace in the Prussian Chambers yesterday was received with cheers. Accounts have been received of the death of Sir Lorton Holtham, Governor of Victoria. The British German Legion which has been raised by Baron Shitterbach to meet the exigencies of the war will be sent to Cape of Good Hope, now that peace is concluded. At the Cape they will garrison the forts of the Dutch officers and are entitled with terms of grant of land for their military services.

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House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April

Trade.

—THE SUB-
ness will be con-
ST.

TRADE.

GS & CO.,
LLERS AND STA-
ORY PAPER.

for MINISTERS,
ic, at REDUCED
ARTIN & CO.,
ST.

TO RENT, A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE
TO RENT, A HOUSE, CONTAINING 8
TO RENT, WATER LOTS ON THE NORTH
TO RENT, LETTONIA, WITH 11 DWELLINGS
TO RENT, THE BRICK STORE, NO. 218,
TO RENT, STEAM POWER, FINE
TO RENT, LETTONIA, WITH 11 DWELLINGS

Wanted.

BOARD WANTED—TWO SINGLE GEN-
A EXPERIENCED FOUR-HANDED
WANTED, TWO GOOD BLANK BOOK
WANTED, TWO GIRLS FOR DINING
2 GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TO
WANTED, A GOOD PLASTERER, TO
HIRAM LIPPERT IS DESIROUS OF
A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A YOUNG
WANTED TO CHARTER, A VESSEL TO
A GENTS WANTED, TO SELL MORSE'S
WANTED, A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN

Board and Boarding.

BOARD.—A NUMBER OF TAILORS CAN
TWO OR THREE ROOMS, WITH BOARD

Latest Books

BOARDING—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN
BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH
GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS
FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE COR-

To Let or Leabe.

TO RENT, A FIRST CLASS BRICK STORE,
TO RENT, THAT FINE DWELLING, 173
TO RENT, WITH STEAM POWER, FINE
TO RENT, LETTONIA, WITH 11 DWELLINGS
TO RENT, THE BRICK STORE, NO. 218,
TO RENT, A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE
TO RENT, A HOUSE, CONTAINING 8
TO RENT, WATER LOTS ON THE NORTH

For Sale.

FRAME HOUSE FOR SALE, ON SOUTH
FOR SALE, A FIVE YEARS' LEASE OF
FOR SALE, HORSE AND CARRIAGE,
FOR SALE, THE STAUNCH FORE AND
FOR SALE, ONE PAIR OF CARRIAGE
FOR SALE, ONE OR MORE SHOW
FOR SALE, 50 ACRES IN HOUSES AND
FOR SALE, NEAR UNION PARK,
FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE HOUSES
FOR SALE, 6 LOTS, BLOCK 14,
FOR SALE, 6 LOTS, BLOCK 20,
FOR SALE, 6 LOTS, BLOCK 24,
FOR SALE, 6 LOTS, BLOCK 30,
FOR SALE, 6 LOTS, BLOCK 36,
FOR SALE, 6 LOTS, BLOCK 42,
FOR SALE, 6 LOTS, BLOCK 48,
FOR SALE, 6 LOTS, BLOCK 54,
FOR SALE, 6 LOTS, BLOCK

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

John A. Underwood and Hiram Smith, Complainants, vs. Daniel H. Gardner and Daniel H. Gardner, Jr., Defendants.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ...

COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph D. Webb, deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVES ...

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

Daniel H. Gardner and Margaret ... Complainants, vs. Daniel H. Gardner, Jr., Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE ...

BURR & CO.,
Late Burr, Waterman & Co.,
Manufacturers of Volcanus & Russell's
Patent Iron Strap Blocks,
BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF SHIP ...

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—Notice is ...

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In the matter of the Estate of O. D. Lewis, deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ...

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.

Charles H. Barnes and Daniel Fenner, vs. William H. Bradley.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE ...

Engines, Machinery, &c.

The Best Pump in the World.
C. G. CURTIS' DOUBLE ACTING FORCE PUMP. Patented March 1859. With ...
HIRAM SMITH'S AIR ESCAPE. Patented March 4th, 1856.
Holding it the safest and most reliable pump in use. Simple in construction, and there is little chance for any ...
Manufactured by C. G. CURTIS & CO., 79 Elizabeth street, N. W. corner of Canal, ...
mch26-1y&w3t CHICAGO, ILL.

Excelsior Iron Works.
MASON & McARTHUR,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Kinds of Steam Boilers,
GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON, AND HOUSE WORK, of every description. Also, sole agents for the sale of Mason's Patent Variable Cut-off Steam Engine, Patent Dust and Ash-Hoist Raising Machine, and Improved Tubular Boiler Flue Cleaner.
Office and Works, 74 Fulton street, Chicago, Ill.
mch19

G. W. SIZER & CO.,
Iron Founders,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Locomotive and Car Wheels,
CHILLED TIRES, CAR CASTINGS, FROG, Switch, Heel Blocks, Chairs, Spikes, Bolts, Nuts, and all Kinds of Castings for Railroads, together with the Celebrated Granger Iron Wheel, Manufactured under the Granger Patent.
THE GRANGER IRON WORKS,
Are now prepared to execute all orders for CASTINGS, or WHEELS, on the most reasonable terms.
Office and Works, Corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, Chicago, Ill.
mch19-1y

STEAM ENGINES,
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery and Repairs,
Warehouse Grabs, Cards, Trucks,
Hatchways and Deck Gratings, Cast Iron Sash Weights,
BUILDING CASTINGS,
ORDERS FOR CAST WINDOW CAPS, Sills, &c., will receive prompt attention. Work ...
The subscribers are agents for the sale of Boston Belting, Packing and Hose. Also, for the sale of Sturtevant's Blowers, Planing and Matching Machines, Shingle Machines, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS, corner of Franklin and Indiana streets, Chicago, Ill.
mch19-1y

CHICAGO STEAM AND GAS PIPE WORKS.
WALWORTH & CO.
GIVE THEIR EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to the Manufacture of Steam, Gas and Water Pipe, and to the Steam and Gas Fitting Business. They have also a large assortment of Pipe Tools, Stocks and Dies, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates, Taps, Reamers, Drills, Pipe Wrenches, Stillson's Patent Pipe Wrenches, Pipe Tongs, Hydraulic Jacks, Screw Jacks, Tube Cutters, Tube Expanders, Pipe Benders, Pipe Vises, Pipe Cutting and Screwing Machines, Pipe Chains, Pipe Hooks, Pipe Clamps, Pipe Blocks, Pipe Tackle, Pipe Slings, Pipe Trucks, Pipe Cranes, Pipe Forges, Pipe Punches, Pipe Drifts, Pipe Mandrels, Pipe Bending Machines, Pipe Straightening Machines, Pipe Screwing Machines, Pipe Cutting Machines, Pipe Reaming Machines, Pipe Threading Machines, Pipe Grooving Machines, Pipe Beveling Machines, Pipe Facing Machines, Pipe Boring Machines, Pipe Tapping Machines, Pipe Drilling Machines, Pipe Punching Machines, Pipe Shearing Machines, Pipe Flanging Machines, Pipe Expanding Machines, Pipe Flattening Machines, Pipe Swaging Machines, Pipe Crimping Machines, Pipe Curling Machines, Pipe Coiling Machines, Pipe Uncoiling